

## THE DAILY MISSOURIAN

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## HANDS ACROSS THE PACIFIC

An expression of Japan's good will and gratitude toward the United States—that is what the big cargo of foodstuffs, souvenirs and decorations for the "Made-in-Japan" Banquet of Journalism Week are. The ready and hearty response of the Japanese business men and people, the official sanction given the plan, and the fact that the goods were sent to America all gratuitously show in an unusual way Japan's friendship.

The responsibility for continuing the strong ties of friendship between the two countries rests largely with the press, and that is why it is particularly fitting that the gifts should be sent to a newspaper men's banquet. With questions arising between the two countries that demand serious attention, there has been a tendency on the part of some to twist every incident and utterance, to play it up into a "war scare." "For the last ten years or so," says I. Iyemaga, director of the East and West News Bureau at Chicago, "Japan has thus enjoyed the unique privilege of monopolizing the unenviable position of being an instrument of the 'war scare' manufacturers." The real "yellow peril"—a phrase the Kaiser is said to have originated for the edification of the Czar—might be yellow journalism.

Leaders in Japanese life have on many occasions expressed their people's sincere friendship for and their gratefulness to the United States. The Japanese are truly grateful today for Commodore Perry's expedition; for the noble, unselfish work of Townsend Harris as first ambassador to Japan; for General Grant's mediation between China and Japan in 1879; for the remittance of the \$750,000 indemnity in 1883, which the Powers forced Japan to pay for the reckless bombardment of foreign ships ordered by the pro-exclusion faction; and friendly for the United States using its good offices to bring peace between Japan and Russia.

"Therefore," according to Count Okuma, Japan's former premier, "it is never unjust to say that Japan is indebted to the United States in the highest degree for her progress and advancement in the path of modern civilization. Japan should be most deservedly stigmatized as an ungrateful people should it let these memorable circumstances slip out of our memory."

The best and permanent interests in both countries call loudly for the continuance of traditional friendships. Japan's leaders have reiterated this and the banquet gifts are just another expression. It is up to America, especially the press of the country, to stamp out the jingoistic spirit toward the Empire. "Japan's sincere admiration and regard for America's greatness," says Mr. Iyemaga, "has its foundation in its deep conviction that America's greatness rests upon her sense of justice, fairness and humanity." America must live up to Japan's conviction.

## OUR FAR EASTERN FRIEND

The Japan of today is a far different Japan than the one of yesterday visited by Commodore Perry. It was this American who gave the Japanese a first glimpse of their opportunities.

The Japan of today is one of the most progressive of all of the nations of the world. With an Empire made up of small islands, with only ordinary resources, the Japanese have made a place for themselves among the great powers of the world.

Japan is a commercial nation and it is in this that her closest relationship and friendship with the United States lies. Her exports in 1913 from the three ports of Yokohama, Kobe,

## DONORS TO "MADE IN JAPAN" BANQUET

A list is given here of the commercial organizations and industrial firms of Japan which have made possible the "Made-in-Japan" Banquet. With a desire of displaying to the people of this country the scope and character of Japan's industries and thus promoting trade extension, and with a view of exhibiting the feeling of friendship that exists between the people of both countries, they enthusiastically entered into the plan of sending representative products free of charge to the School of Journalism for exhibition and distribution to the Journalism Week guests. With each gift the following firms send expressions of good will:

Nagoya Chamber of Commerce  
Matsushima Local Products Bazaar  
Otaru Chamber of Commerce  
Yamagata Prefecture Local Products Association  
Chamber of Commerce of Kyoto  
Asahi Company of Nara  
Viscount Kaneko  
Kuroda Company of Nagoya  
Korean Government General  
Kosei Company of Hiroaki  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

## Yokohama.

Marichi Company  
Yoshinuma Company  
Ohashi Porcelain Company  
Kato Company  
Kasawara Company

## Osaka

Osaka Shosen Kaisha  
Yasuwara Company  
Ono Company

## Tokio

Imperial Japanese Government Railways  
America's Friends Society  
Japan Tourist Bureau  
Tanuki Firm  
Tomioka Company  
Hasegawa Company  
Mitsuoka Company  
Fushimi Company  
I-Se-Sho Company  
Sakaya Company  
Kami-ya Company  
Mitsukoshi's  
Hakubotan Kinryudo Company  
Minowa Company  
Asahi Seimai Company  
Shimoyoshi Company  
Hokkaido Products Company  
Japan Fisheries Company  
S. Watanabe  
Toyo Kaisha Kaisha Company  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company  
Imperial Hotel Company  
Asahi Shimbun

and Osaka amounted to \$310,446,532.

In the year ending June 30, 1915, the United States imported from Japan \$98,882,638 in goods and exported \$41,514,792 in merchandise. The commercial relationship can easily be seen from these figures since the United States brought into the nation from Japan about one-third of the total exportation of that country.

When the Central Powers, more particularly the German government, desired to involve the nations of the South and of the Far East in an intrigue against the United States they believed the stories of the jingoes and held out promises of enormous returns to Japan. But they had been misinformed; they were dealing with a friend of the United States and their proposal fell back to the source from whence it came without realization.

The attitude of the Japanese toward the United States is concretely embodied in the America's Friends Society, an organization of 400 Japanese and 100 Americans, whose sole purpose is to further the friendly relations between the two nations in whatever way possible. The contribution recently made by the society for a banquet in the heart of the United States is indicative of the power and the strength of the society, and of its ultimate aim.

Japanese students are attending American schools and universities in order that they may better know those assets which have gone to make the United States. In turn the United States has turned its eyes to the great progress of Japan and Americans are going to the land of the Far East to assist in its upbuilding.

The present feeling of friendship is growing yearly and a greater number of Americans are leaving their own country to do service in Japan. This movement is a material recognition of the good will of the overseas nation.

The Japanese are a quick, intelligent, deserving and ingenious people and it is with pride that the United States calls their nation—our friend of the Far East.

## Record Shipbuilding.

A cargo boat of the 9,000-ton type was recently launched at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, Japan. It has taken only three months for the vessel to be made ready for launching.

## THANKS TO OSCAR E. RILEY

Success of the Banquet Due to Great Extent to Journalism Graduate.

Much of the credit for the success of the "Made-in-Japan" Banquet tonight is due to Oscar E. Riley, an alumnus of the University of Missouri, who has spent a great deal of his time in the last two months in aiding the Japanese industrial organizations and business firms in preparing and collect-



Oscar E. Riley

ing their shipments in time for their arrival here on the date of the dinner. In this work Mr. Riley has represented the School of Journalism. It was he who presented the plan for the banquet to the business men of Japan and through him all of the arrangements for the donation of the material and its free transportation was made.

Mr. Riley has written that from the first the plan was enthusiastically endorsed by the Japanese who saw an opportunity to display in a practical way the good will which the people of their country entertain for the people of the United States, and also the opportunity of exhibiting to the commercial interests in America the character and wide range of products that the Japanese Empire has for export trade. With a limited amount of time at their disposal the various organizations and firms began their work of collecting material immediately after the plan was proposed by Mr. Riley. Since many of the articles were made especially for the banquet much praise is due to Mr. Riley and the merchants for the feat of preparing such a big shipment and getting it to this country in time for tonight's banquet.

## Democracy Advances Another Step.

Effecting a remarkable advance in the constitutional history of Japan, the Privy Council at a recent meeting passed regulations by which the Japanese people can appeal direct to the throne.



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